TRIBUTE TO THE DISCOVERER of SALT LAKE

(Continued from Page One, Section Three.)

story of this river and fish passing account of their adventures. V

avoidance of mountains and difficult streams to cross was soon made patent to them. It was known in an early day as the Oyerland trail and later on as the Oregon trail. It was established by the natural formation of the country. It was first used by the wild animals, who followed the present trail very in their wanderings, especially the buffalo. Next came the Indians, who in their travels followed it as being the most feasible method of crossing from the Missouri river to the mountains. Following them came the trap-rers and hunters, then their supply trains, first by pack and later by wa-gens. The first wheeled vehicle knowno have passed over the trail was a sixpound cannon taken out by General Ashley to his posts on Utah lake in the summer of 1826, and the first carts to ties. pass over it were those taken out by Lonneville. Then came the immigrato accompany us so lat do accompany us so lat the great immigration to California

The Overland Trail.

In his "American Fur Trade" Cap-

of the Overland trail: that no transit ever located a foot of it, that no level established its grades; that no engineer sought out the fords Bridger. rebuilt any bridges, or surveyed the rountain passes; that there was no stading to speak of, nor any attempt at metaling the roadbed and the general good quality of this 2,000 miles of ighway will seem most extraordinary. Father DeSmet, who was born in Beinounced the Oregon trail one of the finest highways in the world. At the proper season of the year this was undoubtedly true. Before the prairies bethe best roadway for horses to travel on that has probably ever been known. I. was amply hard to sustain traffic, yet sofe enough to be easier to the feet the most perfect Over such road, winding ribbon-like through the verdant prai-ries, amid the profusion of spring flowwith grass so plentiful that the caimal reveled on its abundance, and game everywhere greeted the hunter's rifle, and, finally, with pure water in the streams, the traveler sped his way with a feeling of joy and exhilaration. Fut not so when the prairies became dry and parched, the road filled with tions and the summer sun pouring down then that the trail became a highway of desolation, strewn with abandoned was the scene of romance, adventure,

Luman misery, tragedy and death. "The immense travel which in later years passed over the trail carved it into a deep furrow, often with several wide parallel tracks, making a total width of 100 feet or more. It was an astonishing spectagle over the trail was a stonishing spectagle over the spectagle over th

"Captain Reynolds of the corps of en-gineers. United States army, tells a good story on himself in this connec-tion. In the fall of 1859 he came outh from the Yellowstone river along the eastern base of the Big Horn mountains and struck the trail somewhere above the first ford of the North Platte. Before reaching it he innocently asked in the Black fork of Green river, receiving fine, fresh water from the snow on the Uintah range. The streams are alive with mountain trout. It passes through the fort in several channels, each lined with trees kent alive. Before reaching it he innocently asked his guide, Bridger, if there was any danger of their crossing the trail without seeing it. Bridger answered him with only a look of contemptuous maxement.

alive by the moisture of the soil."

It was a veritable oasis in the desert and its selection showed good judgment on the part of the founder.

His Troubles With the Mormons.

"It may be easily imagined how great an impression the sight of this road must have made upon the minds of the Indians. Father De Smet has recorded property at Fort Bridger, and he was robbed of all his stock, merchandise some interesting observations upon this point. In 1851 he traveled in company with a large number of Indians from the Missouri and Yellowstone river to Fort Laramie, where a great council was held in that year to form treaties with the several tribes. Most of these was the Utah expedience of the source of the several tribes. was held in that year to form treaties with the several tribes. Most of these Indians had not been in that section before, and were quite unprepared for what they saw. 'Our Indian companions,' says Father De Smet, 'who had never seen but the narrow hunting paths by which they transport themselves and their lodges, were filled with admiration on seeing this noble mghway, which is as smooth as a bare floor swept by the winds, and not a blade of grass can shoot up on it on account of liver, crosses that river and then up swept by the winds, and not a blade of grass can shoot up on it on account of liver, crosses that river and then up grass can shoot up on it on account of the continual passing. They conceived a high idea of the countless white nation, as they express it. They fancied that all had gone over that road, and stock was not to be found in the vithat an immense void must exist in the cinity of Salt Lake. Bridger tendered land of the rising sun. Their counten-

from hostile Indians.

In 1840 he was associated with Benito Vasquez, in charge of an extensive outfit, which they conducted in person until 1843, when Bridger and Vasquez built Fort Bridger, which seems to have terminated Bridger's inovidual trapping and his experience as the head of trapping outfits.

through it, but no one believed it until a later years it was discovered to be true, and it is now one of the curiosities of Yellowstone park.

The first great highway across the plains was no doubt developed by Bridger and his trappers and traders in their travels as the most feasible route to obtain wood, water and grass. Its avoidance of mountains and difficult ceding autumn his party had encountered them in a severe engagement, in which a number of lives had been lost on both sides. United with the Cheyenne and Gros Ventres Indians they were scouring the upper country in parties of great force, and were at the time in the neighborhood of the Red Buttes, a famous landmark which was Buttes, a famous landmark which was directly on our path. They had declared war upon every living thing which should be found westward of that point, though their main object was to attack a large camp of whites and Snake Indians who had a rendezate which is the Sprontwater valley. Available of the state of the stat vous in the Sweetwater valley. Availing himself of his intimate knowledge of the country, he had reached Laramie by an unusual route through the Black Hills and avoided coming in contact with any of the scattered par-

'The gentleman offered his services to accompany us so far as the head of the Sweetwater, but in the absence of enter upon such an arrangement."

The History of Fort Bridger.

Fort Bridger, located in latitude 41 In his "American Fur Trade" Cap-tain Chittenden gives this description gitude 110 degrees, 18 minutes, 28 sec-of the Overland testing. trail is the most remarkable known to history. Considering that it originated with the spontaneous use of travelers: that no transit ever leasted.

dry and parched, the road filled with in the center of the front, through stifling dust, the stream beds mere dry which teams and cattle could be driven ravines or carrying only alkaline waters which could not be used, the safe from Indians and renegade water thieves. He owned a large number of carrie all gone to more hospitable sections. its heat with torrid intensity. It was trade with the Mormons, gold hunters,

In a letter Bridger wrote to Pierre Choteau of St. Louis, on Dec. 10, 1843,

but by the time they get here they are in need of all kinds of supplies, an astonishing spectacic even to white men when seen for the first time.

Way with them, and establish trade with the Indians in the neighborhood, with the Indians in the neighborhood, who have a seed number of beaver. who have a good number of beaver among them. The fort is a beautiful location in the Black fork of Green

In 1856 Bridger had trouble with the

land of the rising sun. Their countenances testified evident incredulity when I told them that their exit was in no wise perceived in the land of the whites. They styled the route the Great Medicine Road of the Whites."

Many Fights With Indians.

From 1833 to 1840 Bridger conducted trapping parties in the interest of the American Fur company through the country west of the Big Horn river, reaching to the Snake, and had many fights with and hair-breadth escapes from hostile Indians.

Concerning his claim against the In 1842 the Cheyennes and other Indians attacked the Shoshones near the site of Bridger's fort and got away with the stock. Bridger at the head of the stock of Bridger at the stock of Bridger at the head of the stock of Bridger at the head of the stock of Bridger at the stock of Bridger at the head of the stock of Bridger at the stock of Br

"I am now getting old and feeble and am a poor man, and consequently unable to prosecute my claim as it probably should be done. For that reason I respectfully apply to you, with the desire of entrusting the matter into your hands, authorizing you for me to use such means as you may ieem proper for the successful prose state that I have been strictly loyal during the later repellion and during the most of the time in the war in the employment of the government.
"Trusting confidently that you will

do me the favor of taking the matter in hand or furnish me with your advice in the matter, I have the honor, etc.

Moved to Jackson County.

On July 4, 1849, Bridger's second wife, a Ute, died. He had been for some time considering the movement of his family to the States, where his children could be educated, intending to devote his own time to the trading post at Fort Bridger. He went to the states in 1850 to bing with him his States in 1850, taking with him his third wife, a Snake woman, and settled upon a little farm near Little Santa Fe, Jackson county, Missouri. Bridger usually spent the summers on the plains and went home winters.

In the spring of 1862 Bridger was at his home in Little Santa Fe, when the government called him onto the plains to guide the troops in the Indian cam-

ever seen. I could see north end of the Big Horn range, and away beyond the faint outline of the mountains beproperty, the skeletons of horses, mules and oxen, and, alas! too often, with freshly made mounds and head boards that told the pitiful tale of sufferings too great to be endured. If the trail in the road of the immigrants on Black in the road of the immigrants on Black or called Prarie Dog creek, and beyond, stirring. The old major, sitting upon his horse with his eyes shaded with his hands, had been telling me for an hour or more about his Indian life—

no convenient shelter for the troops and stock could be found in the vicinity of Salt Lake, I tendered to them my so-called fort (Fort Bridger) with the adjoining shelter, affording rally for for winter quarters. My offer eing accepted, a written contract was entered into between myself and Captain Dickerson of the quartermaster's department, in behalf of the United States, approved by General A. S. Johnston, and more, signed by various distinct column of smoke in sight. As soon as the general with his staff arrived I called his attention to Major Bridger's discovery. The general raised his field glass and scanned the horizon closely. After a long look he remarked that there were no columns of smoke in sight. As soon as the general with his staff arrived I called his attention to Major Bridger's discovery. The general raised his field glass and scanned the horizon closely. After a long look he remarked that there were no columns of smoke in sight. As soon as the general with his staff arrived I called his attention to Major Bridger's discovery. The general raised his field glass and scanned the horizon closely. After a long look he remarked that there were no columns of smoke in sight. As soon as the general with his staff arrived I called his attention to Major Bridger's discovery. The general raised his field glass and scanned the horizon closely. After a long look he remarked that there were no columns of smoke in sight. As Last Days Described by Daughter.

It displays the service of given a control of the service of t Johnston, and more, signed by various columns of smoke, which, of course, inofficers on the general's staff, such as dicated an Indian village. The general Major Fitz-John Porter, Drs. Madison, Mills and Bailey. Lieutenant Rich. Colonel Wright and others, a copy of which is now on file in the war department at Washington. I also was furnished with a copy thereof, which was unfortunately destroyed during the war. dian village and we would not attack it, he suggested to Captain Frank North, who was riding with his staff, that he go with seven of his Indians in the direction indicated to reconnoiter and to report to us on Peneau creek or Tongue river, down which we were to march. I galloped on and overtook the major, and as I came up to him over-heard him remark about 'these damn paper collar soldiers telling him there were no columns of smoke. The old nan was very indignant at our doubting his ability to outsee us, with the aid of field glasses even. Just after sunset on Aug. 27 two of the Pawnees who went out with Captain North to-wards Bridger's column of smoke two days previously came into camp with

had discovered an Indian village." assigned to the exploration of the country surrounding Yellowstone park, and I have no doubt it was from hear-ing of Bridger's knowledge of that park and its surroundings that caused him to engage Bridger for his guide, Bridger was with him about a year and a half, but they failed on this trip to enter the park, being stopped by the

the information that Captain North

self reached the top of the hill we involuntarily halted our steeds. I raised my eld glass to my eyes and took in the grandest view that I had took in the grandest view that I had to buffalo milk. When she was sent to Robert Camp. years old she was sent to Robert Campbell in St. Louis, and two years later joined her sister Josephine in the con-

When Virginia was about 10 years old she obtained from Mrs. Robert Campbell a daguerreotype of her father was the scene of romance, adventure, pleasure and excitement, so it was fairly. In coming out here they are the Little Goose, Big Goose and Tongue, which was taken in 1843. She colored, the Little Goose, Big Goose and Tongue, which was taken in 1843. She colored, river valleys, and many other tribuand bright, with not a breath of air sure you will be pleased with it as a gift from me, and it will remind you of the great old times that you and father had when you were out in the mountains among the wild Indians. the have often heard my father speak of his forty years' experience on the have often heard my father speak of plains, telling me how to trail Indians and distinguish the tracks of dif-ferent tribles; how every spear of pened when I was a child at Fort

W. S. HENDERSON

Wholesale Grocer. PROBLEMS TO SERVED BY THE PROBLEMS OF THE PROB

CORNER SECOND SOUTH AND THIRD WEST STS.

Retail Department, 267-269 Main St.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BRAND BUTTER.

For 5 cents per pound we guarantee you will never have any bad butter. It costs only this much more than other brands to get

Hazelnut, which not only carries this guarantee but gives you the best butter made. It costs but a trifle per meal. Why not have the

FAUST CREAMERY & SUPPLY CO.

Retail Department Phones 964, 965, 966.

Wholesale Department Phones 876, 877.

It was this village that Conner captured the next day, the fight being known as the battle of Tongue river.

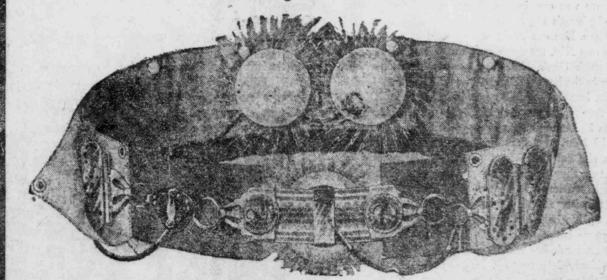
In May, 1869, Captain Raynolds was lost The downwas lost the downwa

ratiford. Bridger selected this spot on count of its being on the overhead of count of its being on the overhead of county in Lamb and the bridger was at both came together at or near the spot of th

the trappers and Snakes followed them. The trappers and S

Varicocele, Weakness and Loss of Vigor

Are Quickly and Forever Cured by the Grand Product of Nature Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt



Free Electric Suspensory for Weak Men

This Electric Suspensory carries the current direct to the weak parts and curse all weakness o men. variencele, etc. It develops and expands all weak organs and stops physical decay. No Case of Falling Vigor, Variencele or Debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. It never fails to cure. With Belts for weak men no charge.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss that vital element which renders life worth living man should allow himself to become less a man than ture intended him; no man should suffer for the sips his youth when there is here at hand a certain cure r als weakness, a check to his waste of strength.

Most of the pains most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and herves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with Special Electric Suspensory, will restore your strength. It will check all unnatural drains and give back the old vigor of youth. DR. M'LAI GHLIN:

DR. M LAUGHLIN:

Fort Duchesne. Utah. April 18th, 1904.

Dear Sir-In regard to my condition since using your Belt. I wish to inform you that I have not felt better during the past five years than I feel at present. I am still wearing the Belt as near as possible to the directions given. I want to thank you kindly for what you have done for me, and if I see anyone that seems to be atflicted, and think the Belt will benefit them of relieve them. I have only one to recommend.

Yours very truly.

This drain upon your power square Kidney Technical.

This drain upon your power causes Kidney Troubles, heumatism and Stomach Ailments. You know it's a ss of vitality and affects every organ of the body, ost of the ailments from which men suffer can be

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burns, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a 2-year-old.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows how it renews the vigor of It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney, Trouble. It banishes pain in a night, never to return. DR. M'LAUGHLIM

Robinson, Utah, March 15th, 1904.

Dear Sir-Your Belt has proven entirely satisfactory in my case. Anyone wisning to know of its merits can write me and I will gladly recommend it for the benefits I have derived from its use.

Yours respectfully.

LESTER FORBUSH.

What ais you? Write and tell me. and, no matter where you are. I think I can give you the address of someone in your town that I have cured. I've cured thousands, and every man of them is a walking advertisement for my Belt. Every man who ever used it recommends it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the more grateful because the cure costs so little.

Every man who uses my Belt gets the advice and counsel of a physician free. I give you all that any medical man can give you, and a lot that he can't.

17 my Belt. Write me today for my beautifully illustrated book, with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God," A MAN. Inclose this ad. and I will send this book, sealed, free.

DR. M. B. McLAUGHLIN.

931 SIXTEENTH STREET, DINVER, COLORADO